MARCH, 1779. THE NUMB. 2544.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE,

AND

WEEKLY ADVERTISER.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 17, 1779.

MADEIRA WINE, by the Pipe; SUGAR, by the Hogshead and Barrel; COFFEE by the Barrel, and two Cases of best JESUIT's BARK; to be sold by

JOHN BENEZET,

Who gives the highest Price for BILLS of EXCHANGE drawn on the Commissioners at Paris, for Interest due on Loan-Office Certificates. ¶

THE SLOOP *HARLEQUIN*, Captain PADDOCK, and the SLOOP *DOVE*, Captain SWAIN, then lying at *Bordentown, October* 23 1777, it being General Orders, their Sails and Rigging were moved to *Easton*, for which Receipts were given by the Quarter-Master there, a small Part thereof has been since found in this City, and there are still missing eight Casks, containing Sails, Rigging and Blocks, marked S.H.H, and four Coils of Rigging, same Mark; also four or five Casks of Rigging and Blocks, marked S. D. B. a Sloop's Foresail, and some Coils of Rigging, same Mark; one Square Sail left at *Bordentown*, in the Cellar of *John Imlay*, Esq; marked S. D. B.

In *May* last the Sloop *Dove* was burnt, in a small Creek that empties into *Crosswick*'s Creek, near *Bordentown*, her Anchors, Cables, Shrouds, Mast, &c. fell in the Water, since which they have been taken away from thence. Any Person giving Information of the above to the Subscriber shall be handsomely rewarded. JOSIAH HUGHES, in Chestnut-street, near Second-street.

Philad. March 17, 1779. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

By PUBLIC VENDUE, on Thursday, the First of April, at the dwelling-house of the subscriber, in Montgomery township, Philadelphia county,

TWO valuable MARES, cows, sheep, and swine; a cart, and a pair of large oxen; a waggon almost new, plough, harrow, gears, men and womens saddles; a large ten plate stove; also a variety of houshold and kitchen furniture, too tedious to mention. The sale to begin at ten o' clock, where due attendance will be given by EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW.

*** Said *Bartholomew* hath on hand about 2000 weight of soal leather, of the best quality, for sale.---All those that are indebted to him on book, are desired to pay off their accounts in three weeks from this ninth day of March, 1779. ¶

DR. RYAN'S
INCOMPARABLE WORM-DESTROYING
SUGAR PLUMS,
Necessary to be kept in all FAMILIES;

SO exceedingly valued by all People who have had of them in Great-Britain and Ireland, for their transcendent Excellency in the destroying Worms of all Kinds, both in the Bodies of Men, Women and Children, by not only breaking the Knots in the Duodenum, or Gut next the Stomach, but they pass through the smallest Passages of the Body, and purge away those ropy and slimy Humours, which are the Cause of those pernicious Vermin, and the Source of many other Disorders; they are one of the best Purges in the whole World for gross-bodied Children that are apt to breed Worms, and have large Bellies; their Operation is mild, safe and pleasant; they wonderfully cleanse the Bowels of all stiff and clammy Humours which stop up the Parts, and prevent the Juice of Food from being conveyed to the Liver and made Blood, which is often the Case with Children, and is attended with a hard Belly, stinking Breath, frequent Fevers, Rickets, and a Decay of Strength in the lower Parts: Likewise settled Aches and Pains in the Head, Swellings, old Sores, Scabs, Tetters, or Breakings-out, will be perfectly cured, and the Blood and Skin restored to its original Purity and Smoothness; they purge by Urine, and bring away the Gravel, and effectually cure all Obstructions of the Urine, or Ulcers in the Kidneys. They at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all scorbutic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again; and what makes them more commendable is, they are full as agreeable to btoh Taste and Sight as Loaf Sugar; and in Operation as innocent as new Milk.

I have by these Plums cured a great many Children of Whooping- or Chin-coughs, and Agues, which Distempers are very common and troublesome to Families, and the Want of these Plums are the Ruin of many Childrens Constitutions.

These Plums enrich and sweeten the whole Mass of Blood, carry off all gross, corrupt and putrid Humours, and create a fresh and healthy Complexion in such as are affected by any putrid Matter.

The Plum is a great Diuretic, cleansing the Reins of Slime: It expels Wind, and is a sovereign Medicine in the Colick and Griping in the Guts. It allays and carries off sour Vapours, which occasion many Disorders in the Head. It opens all Obstructions in the Stomach, Lungs, Liver, Reins and Bladder, causes a good Appetite, and helps Digestion. It hath been found wonderfully successful to such Persons as are going into Chronical Distempers, as Asthmas, Phthisics, or Shortness of Breath, Dropsies and Yellow Jaundice. Now I hope all impartial Persons are satisfied, that the Medicine which works upon such Humours will almost reach any Distemper, if not too far gone, since Corruption and Putrefaction are the Fore-runners of all Diseases; therefore no better Physic can be taken for all Ages, Sexes and Constitutions, from Infancy to an old Age. These Plums are highly serviceable to the Female Sex, from the Age of 14 to 20 Years, and from 40 to 50. Each Box contains one Dozen of Plums, and printed Directions is given with each Box,

SOLD BY
NICHOLAS BROOKS, *in* PHILADELPHIA,
at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-street, the fourth Door above Black-Horse-Alley,

SIGNS of WORMS.

PALENESS in the Face, Itching of the Nose, Hollowness of the Eyes, Grating of the Teeth when asleep, Dulness, Pains and Heaviness in the Head, a dry Cough, an Itching in the Fundament, white and thick Urine, unquiet Sleep, often starting, lost Appetite, swell'd Belly, Gnawing and Biting about the Stomach, frightful Dreams, extreme Thirsts, the Body decay'd and lean, Fits, often Vomiting, stinking Breath.

Likewise may be had, Keyser's famous Pills, Hungarian Oil, or the Cripple-Curing-Oil, Haarlem Oil, Daffy's Elixir, Godfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Asthmatic Elixir, and most Kinds of Capital Medicines, &c, &c. &c.

To His Excellency JOSEPH REED, *Esq; President of the Supreme Executive Council of the State of Pennsylvania.*

I PROCEED, Sir, as promised in my last, to vindicate my principles of Liberty, and true attachment to the interests of America. As I stand in no gentleman's way, whose eye may be towards State-promotion, I have often wondered what could be the inducement of those noisy partizans, who have shewn themselves so anxious of late, as well to throw a veil over my past services to this country, as to deprive it of any further services which I might be capable to render—unless it be from the *intolerant* wish that no clergyman, of the denomination to which I belong, should find Pennsylvania the place of his future usefulness. But, Sir, there are many firm friends to this country, of various denominations and deeply interested in its prosperity, besides those persons with whom you "oftenest converse;" and let it not offend you when I add that such persons, whoever they may be, neither consult your *quiet* nor that of the State, who strive to entertain you with jealousies or prejudices against any classes or denominations of men. They will be found in the end to have *sought* only *themselves*, while they appeared to *seek you*.

I am sorry that, from the nature of this narrative, it has fallen to my lot to be obliged to mention *myself* oftener than might be decent at another time. But there are occasions, Sir, *as you know*, when it may be lawful for a man to glory even *in his own behalf;* and, were I fond of the subject, I might take up my story a great way back. I might mention the time when, with the temporary loss of my own *personal* liberty, I established a point of fundamental consequence to the liberties of every freeman of this country; and, in behalf of a suffering bleeding people, successfully combated principles and long-rooted prejudices, which, were they generally to prevail in any community, would be subversive of the end of all government, in the present imperfect state of human affairs. I then had the support and warm *plaudit* of *some* who have now *changed* their voice. But I am not *changed;* and as these things were *not done in a corner*, I need not repeat them. Although they were before your *public day*, they are not beyond your *public* knowledge.

Since that period, during the more happy and tranquil times of Pennsylvania, I have sought to improve and enjoy the fruits of tranquility; considering myself as no further called to interfere in public affairs, than on *public* occasions to give my voice in favour of *general liberty*, *true religion* and *sound knowledge;* while, in my *private* station, I have endeavoured faithfully to propagate them among the rising generation. That such has been my conduct, numbers who have had the best opportunities of knowing it, and who now do honour to their country by their virtues and abilities, will readily testify. They will further testify that my delight has been to assist their opening genius; to introduce them advantageously to the public eye; to prune with tender hand the luxuriant shoots of their early essays; and, in their riper years, to manifest a generous satisfaction when they rose to Excellencies, in any particular line, beyond what I could teach, by precept or example. Under the patronage of gentlemen of a truly liberal and public spirit, who with much personal expence and attention, upon a plan as free as the air they breathe, begun the Seminary of *Learning* and *Charity* over which I preside, I have been likewise enabled, through perilous voyages and faithful applications in distant countries, to add capital sums and valuable furniture to its endowment; for the common benefit of all who think they can be benefited by it, agreeable to the will of the donors and the faith pledged to them. Nor have I a wish to preclude any further or other establishments, which circumstances will admit, for the better advancing the valuable interests of science.

In short, Sir, I have cheerfully co-operated with every Society of men that has been formed in my day, for promoting the domestic improvement and literary character of Pennsylvania. Services such as these would be regarded in any country. I believe they are yet regarded by *many* in this, and will finally *shine* those little minds into contempt, who from bigotry or party-spirit wish to *obscure* them. These, you may say, are bold and boastful expressions; but from your own declarations of tenderness for your honour, you ought to despise me if I were less tender of mine.

I now come, Sir, to the commencement of the present mighty æra; when men stood aghast at the preparations of Great-Britain, to enforce a *new* mode of *governing us at will*, by laws made *without our* consent.

Some who would *now* impeach my principles, *then* gave them a favourable testimony. They were pleased to remind me of what I had taught and written and published concerning the unalienable rights of mankind, of my warm exhortations to my pupils 'to be nobly roused when their 'country called—to be all eye and ear and heart and voice 'and hand, fearless of danger, undaunted by opposition, 'when the sacred interests of liberty were at stake *'—all these, I was told, would be considered as the mere work of the *head*, not of the *heart*, if I did not stand forth in the present great contest to give some unquestionable testimony of my attachment to the cause of *American liberty*. It was further suggested that if I declined this, it would increase the suspicions against the clergy of our *church* (among whom I was of long standing) that they were generally creatures of the British administration, and of those church dignitaries, who wished to forward arbitrary measures.

* *Charge to the first Graduates of the College.*

Persuaded, or perhaps rather flattered, by such arguments, I took my part: I had *then* no private sentiments to hide, and I have none *now*. I saw the difficulty of my situation. The people of America were divided and perplexed, among the variety of measures that were suggested to avert the impending danger. As the head of a Seminary, open to all parties and denominations, it did not become me to be a forward partizan. I had my apprehensions too for the church of which I am a member, when I looked forward to the probable extremity of the contest; and I knew what treatment I was to expect from some of my brethren, whose principles on former occasions had mounted above the level of mine. But this did not deter me. Having often professed my persuasion, even to a warmth of enthusiasm, that this country was ordained to become a future seat of empire, liberty, religion and arts; I determined to follow their call, as far as reason and inward conviction should point the way; leaving the church to the good providence of God, which I trust will yet protect it, through all trials, in the common benefit of the public faith, pledged in every civil establishment throughout the United States.

Upon these pure principles, I bore my share in the first *Committees* of this city, and the first *Provincial Convention*. I was one of a few, yourself another, who prepared most of their public papers, resolves, and the instructions to the Assembly; all of which did us some credit in that day; and were allowed by many of the best men in Britain to to be a good foundation for peace, if their ministry had not been infatuated to persevere in their ruinous measures. Some differences of opinion we had in modes and matters of lesser consequence (as is the case in all bodies of men exercising freedom of debate) but none of these affected things essential to the great cause of *liberty*.

In future Committees and Conventions I was *left out*, or perhaps did not seek to *come in*. It is of little public consequence to say which was the case. But I did not, on that account, intermit my private endeavours to serve this country; and that in a way which could procure me no public applause, although it certainly risqued considerable personal advantage. Nor did I decline adding to this the most open declaration of my sentiments, on the first occasion offered me; which was before the city battalions, and most of the public characters in the Councils of the continent, June 23d, 1775. And, although it should increase the catalogue of *vanities*, which some may be willing to pick out of this letter; I will further say that the sermon then delivered was read and approved throughout America, by her most avowed champions; and by their friends in various countries of Europe. In London only, during the space of a few weeks, three different editions were published; one of which, consisting of *ten thousand* copies, at the expence of Sir STEPHEN THEODORE JANSEN, Chamberlain of the city.

But, was it equally favoured by administration and its friends? No, Sir. In proportion as it was espoused by the friends of America, it was reprobated by others. Mr. *John Wesley* stood forth a zealous champion against it; men were placed at the Exchange and corners of the streets of London (not at *his expence* we may presume) to deliver his antidote to my poison. A specimen of Mr. Wesley's arguments follows, viz.

'A sermon preached by Dr. Smith in Philadelphia has 'been lately re-printed in England. It has been much 'admired, but he proceeds all along upon wrong suppo-'sitions. He *supposes* the people of America have a *right* 'of granting their *own money*,—and that no power on 'earth can take their property *without their consent*.' *Then, says Mr. Wesley, you have no Sovereign,—our Sovereign has a right to tax me, and all other Englishmen, whether we have votes for Parliament or no.* To which I reply, in the words of Bishop Andrews to the King, in the case of Bishop Neale, viz. His Majesty may safely take brother Wesley's money, as he seems so willing to give it; and so I bid Mr. Wesley farewell, leaving him to the chastisements which he received on this account from the author of the letters signed JUNIUS.

I should far transgress the bounds of a news-paper publication, were I to transcribe the twentieth part of the abusive things which I have seen in the English papers, relative to myself and this sermon, from *high-flying* writers. Let a few paragraphs suffice.

An author, in the London Chronicle of Sept. 2, 1775, proceeds thus—"A *seditious* Sermon is just re-printed 'here; first preached about two months ago at Philadelphia, for the comfort and edification of the *city-volunteers*—for the comfort too of the CONTINENTAL CONGRESS, then sitting. The preacher is not satisfied with 'assailing the State, by proving, from a very *extraordinary* 'passage of Scripture, that the Americans *ought* to REBEL; 'but, with great effrontery, he presses the doctrine of 'the church into his service—How compleatly does he 'justify the fine *kettle of tea* that was lately made at Boston? He finds by his text, that when the Americans 'pay taxes which are imposed by their *own Assemblies*, 'they worship the *true divinity*, or great *idol of the Constitution;* but when they are required to pay a single *sixpence* IMPOSED by the British Parliament, they are tempted to worship *false Gods*, which, like *good Christians*, 'they highly resent. In page 24, this preacher wishes to 'inflame his audience to the highest pitch of *treason* and *rebellion*, by painting the British Parliament as the most 'oppressive tyrants, and the Americans as the most *infamous rascals* and *slaves*, if they submit to them. The 'author is at the head of a College—we shall say nothing

[*Turn to the Fourth Page.*]

CHARLES-TOWN *(South-Carolina) Feb.* 9.

The following Gentlemen were nominated to repreſent this ſtate as Delegates in the General Congreſs, viz. Hon. Henry Laurens, Edward Rutledge, Arthur Middleton, John Mathewes, and Thomas Ber, Eſquires.

Yeſterday morning ——— Groundwater, William Tweed, David Remington, and Robert Dewar (carpenter) arrived in town, eſcorted by a detachment of the country militia. It ſeems that by the vigilance of Capt. Duharty's company, ſtationed near Scull Creek, theſe people were apprehended in a boat making for Savannah, charged with diſpatches to the Britiſh officer there, containing a full and circumſtantial (if not a true and exact) account of our poſts, ſtores, forces, &c. &c. together with a very honourable tender, it is ſaid, of reducing to aſhes that part of Charleſtown which the humanity of the former incendiaries ſuffered to be preſerved; kindly offering ſome plan to relieve the different garriſons of the trouble of guarding their reſpective forts, &c. On their being hailed and brought to by the centry, they fixed a weight to the packet and threw it overboard, but the tide leaving the creek dry, it was very luckily obſerved the next morning, and by proper care became plain and legible. The writer appears to be a Captain Conſtable, a Highland officer now here, who was lately taken on his paſſage to Georgia from New-York, and was in this town admitted to his parole, the terms of which however in this inſtance have been groſly violated. Some intereſting diſcoveries may now perhaps be expected of our moſt ſecret enemies.

Feb. 16. Col. Elbert has been promoted to the rank of Brigadier General of the militia in the State of Georgia.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp at Port-Royal ferry, Feb. 12.

"We are ſtill encamped here, and know not when or where we ſhall next move. The Charleſtown artillery have had orders to hold themſelves in readineſs to proceed for Head-Quarters, and yeſterday the detachment of continental artillery who had been in Fort-Lyttleton, ſet off with a braſs two pounder. Laſt night Major Fleming, who had been once a reſident in Carolina, but received his commiſſion from the Britiſh Commander, with five privates of the light-horſe, were brought priſoners into our camp by a party of our people; they were taken at the Major's plantation in Georgia, with 19 of his negroes. About an hour afterwards, ſeven ſeamen belonging to the Lord George Germaine, Capt. Mowbray, of 13 guns, arrived in our camp. Five of them had been ordered in the boat as a guard, and while ſhe was along ſide of their ſhip, the other two concealed themſelves under the thaughts; they were ordered to keep at about half a mile diſtance from the ſhip, but they did not like the ſervice, and ſo left it entirely. They willingly agreed, after taking ſome refreſhment, to accompany the Major and his guard to Charleſtown, and I ſuppoſe will be there before this reaches you. What I myſelf however have heard from them, you are welcome to: They inform, that on the night of the day the engagement happened, an officer was ſent expreſs in a whale-boat to Savannah, begging that a reinforcement of troops might be ſent, but they received for anſwer, that none could be ſpared; were therefore ordered to return to Tybee, and had got to the mouth of Scull-Creek on their way thither: That the Major was ſtill very bad of two wounds, as was likewiſe a Captain: That upwards of 130 negroes belouging to the two Meſſrs. Gnerards (brothers) had gone on board the veſſels, and informed where two kegs of ſilver plate and a box of china had been hid that belonged to theſe gentlemen, which was immediately fetched on board the fleet: That one of the above gentlemen afterwards went on board of the Commodore's ſhip, and begged his property might be reſtored to him: That the Commodore anſwered, he certainly could not be ignorant of the contents of the proclamation which had been iſſued at Savannah lately: That his attachment to the royal cauſe could not have been more clearly manifeſted than by his coming on board the fleet upon its arrival in the river, which he had neglected, and that he believed he would not then have come on board, had not his negroes deſerted him; but as they had come on board firſt, which he ought to have done, and his being a friend to the King's government only a pretence to get his property again, he was ordered to go about his buſineſs: That new Commiſſioners were come out to America, and expected peace to be reſtored in two months; and that it was talked of on board their veſſels, that they would return again to Port-Royal in 6 weeks, but that muſt entirely depend on their circumſtances in Georgia."

Laſt Thurſday returned from a tour thro' the Northern States, Peter Bouquet, Eſq; of this town, by way of New-Providence, from whence we learn, that Governor Brown was arrived from New-York with a military force, conſiſting of 300 Highlanders, under the command of an officer named Grant; and that the Britiſh King's ſhip Unicorn put upon that ſtation, together with the following New-York privateers, viz. a ſnow of 16 four and ſix pounders, Capt. Squires, a brig of 16 guns, another of 14, a ſchooner of 12, and a ſchooner and two ſloops of 10 guns each; that barracks were building for the ſoldiers in the Bahamas, who were ſo much diſtreſſed for want of proviſion, and having no bread of any kind, that they had ſent a large tranſport ſhip, under convoy of a 10 gun ſloop, to Georgia for a ſupply; that the Bahamas, though fed from theſe States during the preſent troubles, had, to evince their gratitude, as ſoon as Governor Brown returned to New-Providence with troops and a King's ſhip, fitted out a number of privateers to cruiſe on this coaſt, viz. a ſhip of 20 guns, two ſloops of 10 guns, and two ſchooners with 4 three pounders and ſwivels each; that they had taken two brigs, one belonging to Boſton, the other to North-Carolina, two ſchooners, one belonging to Georgia, the other to this ſtate, and the following French veſſels, viz. two ſnows, three ſchooners, and a ſloop, moſt of which had been condemned and ſold.

The ſame day three of the enemy's privateers appeared off the harbour, viz. a ſloop, a brig, and a ſmall ſchooner, yet 6 or 8 veſſels put to ſea, ſeven whereof and of the ſix that ſailed the day before, we are informed by Capt. Humphries, who was put aſhore at Stono this day from a privateer, that took his ſchooner coming from Providence about three weeks ago, and carried her into St. Auguſtine, have been taken, and were arrived off that bar.

Feb. 18. On Tueſday evening laſt arrived here from Head Quarters, Brigadier General Moultrie and Colonel Charles Coteſworth Pinkney.

The Hon. Thomas Bee, Eſq; is elected Lieutenant Governor, in the room of the Hon. Thomas Heyward, who declined ſerving.

Extract of a letter from Camp, at Fuzzel's place, in Georgia, January 27, 1779.

"We were yeſterday morning, about 6 o'clock, attacked by a party of 230 of the enemy, commanded by Col. Brown; they attacked us on three ſides at the ſame time, very ſudden and violent, drove our main and picket guards, wounded and took ſome of our centinels; a very warm firing ſoon began on both ſides, which continued about three quarters of an hour. We then drove them from the ground, and I believe killed many of them; three were found dead, and ſeven taken priſoners; ſix of them are wounded, moſt of them ſlightly. I was induced to march to this place, in order to drive from Bryar Creek a party of the enemy which had taken up the bridge, and had poſted themſelves there to prevent your joining us, but they have fled from that place."

BOSTON.

Feb. 22. A few days paſt, arrived in a ſafe port to the eaſtward, a brig from Bermuda; by a gentleman, who came paſſenger, we are favoured with the following copy of a Petition from the Council and General Aſſembly of the Iſland, to their Governor, viz.

To His Excellency the GOVERNOR.

The Addreſs of His Majeſty's Council and General Aſſembly of Bermuda.

May it pleaſe your EXCELLENCY,

WE his Majeſty's moſt dutiful and loyal ſubjects, the Council and Aſſembly of theſe, his Majeſty's Bermuda Iſlands in America, beg leave once more to repreſent to your Excellency, in the moſt expreſs and poſitive terms, That the inhabitants are on the eve of experiencing every diſtreſs that can ariſe from certain famine, unleſs ſome deciſive ſteps be immediately taken to divert it; that ſuch attempt has been already too long deferred, we are without apprehenſions: To your Excellency, therefore, we moſt ſolemnly appeal in the name of the people: Your Excellency alone we muſt look to for relief; if you refuſe to attend, we are undone: We would wiſh to conſider his Majeſty's Governor as the guardian and protector of the lives and liberties of his ſubjects, intruſted to his care: In this light you are held out to us by his Majeſty: Shut not then your ears to the cries of diſtreſs; but exert thoſe principles of benevolence and humanity, which will ever be the greateſt ornament of human nature, and become more or leſs conſpicuous in proportion to the ſituation of the perſons, who ſhall move under their influence.

The unhappy diſſention between Great-Britain and the continent of America, has induced the prohibition of a commercial intercourſe with the latter, from every other part of his Majeſty's dominions; and has ſubjected property, taken in the fact by his Majeſty's cruizers, to forfeiture. This reſtriction, may it pleaſe your Excellency, we have been from neceſſity obliged to move in violation of: The particular ſituation of our iſland, our diſtance from Europe, and many other obſtacles, as has been repeatedly urged to your Excellency, and of the truth of which you cannot but be convinced, have alone led the inhabitants thereto: The means of ſubſiſtence are not to be refuſed, to comply with an Act of Parliament: Our gracious Sovereign, and that auguſt body, the Britiſh Senate, wiſh not for it: Every principle of humanity forbids it.

Permit us to ſpeak plainly on this ſubject to your Excellency; preſent circumſtances oblige us to do it in terms undiſguiſed. From the Continent alone we can poſſibly derive the ſupplies neceſſary to our ſubſiſtence: Your Excellency will permit us further to obſerve, that it is apprehended the troops now at the weſt end, have in ſome meaſure contributed to driving from our ſhores, veſſels, the property of the inhabitants, which have been coming to our relief: We conceive that every obſtacle ſhould be removed to adventurers in the purſuit of proviſions, and therefore beſeech your Excellency, as thoſe troops cannot but be preſumed to be under the controul of the civil authority, that they be by your Excellency ordered from the weſt end, at leaſt for a limited time, that proviſions may be introduced without interception, for the ſupport of the inhabitants. What further regulations ſuch a proceeding might require, ſhould be ſo adjuſted with his Majeſty's cuſtoms, as to remove every apprehenſion of the confiſcation of property, that may be adventured on this critical occaſion.

We beg leave further to obſerve to your Excellency, that the people expect on the receſs of the Aſſembly, to have a full and poſitive account of what may be determined on, in which there can be no medium obſerved. They muſt either have a clear mode of obtaining proviſions pointed out, or muſt be told that nothing can be done: They muſt quit the iſland, or depend on Providence alone.

By order of the Houſe,
By order of the Board,

Jan. 15, 1779. JAMES JONES, Preſident.

The foregoing is a true Copy,
WILLIAM FOOT, Clerk of the Aſſembly.

The following is a liſt of Britiſh men of war and privateers, together with the veſſels captured by them, and carried into Bermuda, as late as Jan. 29, 1779.

Brig Bellona, 18 four pounders, in port. Brig Dunmore, 18 ditto, on a cruize. Schooner Clinton, 18 ditto, on a cruize. Schooner Southerland, 6 four pounders, 6 ſwivels, 30 men, on a cruize. Schooner Hammond, in the King's ſervice, as tender to the Ardent, 18 four pounders. All the above are ſaid to be owned by the Goodrich family, Major Southerland, and Admiral Gambier, and are fitted out by them from Bermuda. Sloop Mars, J. Rogers commander, fitted out at New-York, 10 carriage guns, on a cruize. Galatea ſloop of war, copper bottom, 20 guns, commanded by —— Jordan, who, we hear, behaves towards his priſoners with great inhumanity and cruelty, his character being univerſally deteſted by all. Camelia ſloop of war, commanded by —— Collins, who to his honour treats the unfortunate men, who fall into his hands, in a manner quite the reverſe.

Schooner Bonaventure, Capt. Barker, from Nantucket, for Cape Francois, was taken by the Galatea, and fired upon by the ſhip after he ſtruck, with a ſix pounder, loaded with muſket balls, but providentially no lives loſt. Sloop Lady Waſhington, Capt. Dun, from Cape Francois, taken the 10th of December by the ſchooner Hammond. A Philadelphia veſſel, Captain's name unknown, taken the 19th of December. Brig Hornet, Capt. Smith, taken the 1ſt of January by the privateer George and Elizabeth, from New-York. Capt. Connoly, from Salem for South-Carolina, taken by Capt. Rogers from New-York laſt Dec. Brig John, Jonathan Cole, ſailed from Boſton the 12th of January, on the 20th was taken by the ſchooner Southerland, J. Taylor commander.

The armed Snow, of 16 carriage guns, lately captured by Capt. M'Neel, in the Mifflin privateer, is ſafe arrived at an eaſtern port.

Feb. 25. A prize laden with wines and dry goods, which was taken by the Marlborough privateer, and afterwards retaken by the Continental ſloop Providence, and mentioned to have been carried into Plymouth, arrived ſafe in port on Friday laſt.

A prize to the privateer Pilgrim arrived in a ſafe port ſince our laſt, She is loaded with wine, oyl, fruit, &c.

Since our laſt arrived at an Eaſtern port, a prize ſchooner, laden with wine fruit, &c. taken by the Hazard. She was bound to New-York.

A ſchooner prize to the privateer General Gates, Capt. Waters, from Malaga, arrived in a ſafe port yeſterday. She is loaded with raiſins, wines and lemmons, and was owned by Commodore Gambier, at New-York.

The private armed ſhip Cumberland, Captain Manly, which ſailed from this place about two months ſince, was taken ſoon after ſhe left port, by the Juno, an Engliſh frigate of 38 guns, and carried into Barbados.

PHILADELPHIA, March 17.

In GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennſylvania, Saturday, March 13, 1779.

THE following reſolutions, reported by the Committee appointed to deviſe ſome plan for ſupplying the troops of this State with neceſſaries, &c. were read a ſecond time, and being debated and conſidered were agreed to, viz.

1ſt. Reſolved, That in conſideration of the ſervices rendered by the ſaid troops, and to relieve as much as poſſible the inconveniences to which they are at preſent ſubjected, to every officer of the Pennſylvania line, who, by a reſolution of Congreſs of ſhall be intitled to receive half pay during ſeven years after the termination of the preſent war, the half pay be continued by this State from the end of ſaid ſeven years for and during the life of every ſuch officer.

2dly. Reſolved, That the preſent mode of diſtributing to the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line the ſeveral articles voted by this Houſe at their laſt ſeſſions at prices in a certain ratio or proportion to the original coſt, be diſcontinued, and inſtead thereof they be delivered to them at the following determinate rates, viz.

Weſt-India rum at	5*ſ*	per galion.
Muſcovado ſugar at	3/9	per pound.
Coffee at - -	3/9	ditto.
Tea at - -	12*ſ*	ditto.
Chocolate at - -	3/9	ditto.
Hard ſoap at -	1/3	ditto.
Tobacco at -	6/9	ditto.

3dly. Reſolved, That to every officer of ſaid troops a compleat ſuit of regimental uniform be furniſhed every year by this State, to be charged to the officer at the price for which the ſaid uniform might have been purchaſed at the commencement of the war.

4thly. Reſolved, That the lands which may be granted within this State to officers and ſoldiers ſerving in the troops of the State in conſequence of a reſolution of Congreſs of September the 16th, 1776, ſhall be exempted from taxation whilſt they continue in the poſſeſſion of ſuch officers or ſoldiers, and before any alienation thereof made, and not after.

5thly. Reſolved, That from and after the paſſing this reſolve, the widows of the officers of this State in the Continental ſervice, who have died in the ſervice ſince the commencement of the preſent war, or who may die during the continuance thereof, ſhall be intitled to the half of the pay which their huſbands were reſpectively intitled to while in the ſervice, during her widowhood.

Extract from the Minutes,
JOHN MORRIS, junior,
Clerk of the General Aſſembly.

Copy of General Moultrie's Letter to General Lincoln.

"*Dear Sir,* *Beaufort, Feb.* 4, 1779.

"I WROTE to you from General Bull's camp a few days ago; when I was there, the militia requeſted me to croſs the river with them, which I readily conſented to. The next morning, after leaving a proper guard to our camp, we began to croſs, and got near 230 over by ſunſet. We immediately marched off, and continued till we got within one mile of Beaufort; here I reſted the troops a few hours, and then proceeded for the town, which we entered at ſun-riſe next morning. Having ordered the troops into quarters, and repoſed myſelf a little, I rode down to view the fort with General Bull and two or three other gentlemen: We had ſcarce been a moment there, when an expreſs arrived, informing us, that the enemy were in full march for Beaufort, and not above five miles off. Upon this, I requeſted Gen. Bull to ride on for town, and have the men turned out; I followed him immediately, found them all paraded, and had another account of the enemy's coming on very faſt. I then moved off the troops in order to meet them, and having marched two miles, was again informed that they were within four miles of us. I then proceeded very ſlowly, looking for a proper piece of ground to form upon. Having ſoon found a very advantageous ſpot, I remained there an hour waiting for the enemy, and was then informed that they had, after halting a while, altered their march, and were going towards our ferry: I followed them, and had got about three miles, when I learnt that they were upon their return from the ferry, in full march towards us, and not more than one mile diſtant. Having ſent Mr. Kinloch, my Aid, to reconnoitre, and bring me a particular account; he ſoon returned, and informed me, that they were juſt at hand. I haſtened our march to gain a ſwamp which was near, but finding the enemy had already got poſſeſſion of the ground I had intended to occupy, I halted at about 200 yards, and drew the troops up to the right and left of the road, with two field pieces in the centre, and a ſmall field piece on the right in the wood. On the enemy's nearer approach, I ordered Captain Heyward to begin with the two field pieces, advanced my right and left wings nearer the ſwamp, and the firing became pretty general. This action was reverſed from the uſual way of fighting between the Britiſh and Americans, they taking to the buſhes, and we remaining upon the open ground. After ſome little time, finding our men too much expoſed to the enemy's fire, I ordered them to take trees. About three quarters of an hour after the action began, I heard a general cry through the line of "no more cartridges," and was alſo informed by Capts. Heyward and Rutledge, that the ammunition for the field pieces were almoſt expended, after firing about forty rounds from each piece; upon this, I ordered the field pieces to be drawn off very ſlowly, and the right and left wings to keep pace with the artillery to cover their flanks, which was done in tolerable order for undiſciplined troops: The enemy had beat their retreat before we began to move, but we had little or no ammunition, and could not of conſequence purſue. They retreated ſo haſtily as to leave one officer, one ſerjeant, and three privates wounded in a houſe near the action, and their dead lying on the field—it is impoſſible as yet to be particular with reſpect to the latter, two officers we have found and ſeven men; they fought from very thick buſhes: Capt. Barnwell with a few light horſe was of infinite ſervice in giving us frequent intelligence of the enemy's motions, and attacking their rear as they retreated. He had at one time a Capt. Brewer, who is much wounded, two ſerjeants, and twelve privates priſoners; but a party of the enemy, having rallied in their retreat, retook the Captain, one ſerjeant, and ſix men; the remainder

however he brought off with twelve ſtand of arms and Brewer's fuſee—Barnwell had about fifteen men. It makes me happy to aſſure you that our militia have not loſt that ſpirit which they have always been allowed to poſſeſs; nothing but diſcipline is wanting to make them good troops. The Charleſtown artillery behaved gallantly, they ſtood to their pieces like veterans, and ſerved them well, till I was conſtrained to order them to retire in conſequence of their ammunition being nearly expended. I had in the action only nine continental troops—Capt. Treville, two officers and ſix privates, with one braſs two pounder, and only fifteen rounds: I muſt add, in juſtice to them, that they behaved very well. It ſeems abſolutely neceſſary for me to remain here a few days longer, in order to have the wounded properly taken care of, and other matters put in a right channel—I ſhould be glad of your permiſſion for that purpoſe, and to know how long I may ſtay. This moment died a valuable officer and good citizen, of the wounds he received yeſterday, Benjamin Wilkins, a Lieutenant of the town artillery. We have three or four other officers wounded, Captain Heyward ſlightly in the arm, and Lieutenants Sawyer and Brown, both of the light infantry; with ſix or ſeven privates killed on the field, and about fifteen wounded: I cannot be very particular as yet, having had no regular returns made me. The enemy's body conſiſted of two companies of the 60th and one of the 18th, all picked light infantry.

"We had five deſerters from them immediately after the action, who informed us of ſeveral particulars already mentioned, as alſo that our ſecond ſhot from the field-piece had diſabled a howitzer, which they had fired but once. I think by all you may collect from this letter, you muſt allow we have beat them.

I am, Dear General,
Your affectionate friend and humble ſervant,
WILLIAM MOULTRIE, Brigadier Gen.

"P. S. My Aid de Camp is a very gallant youth, and is an honour to his country."

Head Quarters, Middlebrook, March 8, 1779.

SIR,

I HEREWITH tranſmit your Excellency an extract of a letter from Major General Putnam, containing an account of the incurſion of the enemy to Horſeneck, which I mentioned in my laſt.

I alſo encloſe you a return of the priſoners we have taken from the enemy in their retreat.

With great reſpect, I have the honour to be,
Your Excellency's obedient and moſt humble ſervant,
G. WASHINGTON.

His Excellency JOHN JAY, *Eſq.*

Extract of a letter from Major General Putnam, dated Camp at Reading, March 2, 1779.

"A detachment from the enemy at Kingſbridge, conſiſting of the 17th, 44th and 57th Britiſh regiments, one of Heſſian, and two of new levies, marched from their lines for Horſeneck on the evening of the 25th ult. with an intention of ſurpriſing the troops at that place and deſtroying the ſalt works.

"A Captain and 30 men were ſent from our advanced lines at Horſeneck as a ſcout, who diſcovered the enemy at New Rochel in their advance. They retired before them undiſcovered as far as Ryeneck, where it growing light, the enemy obſerved and attacked them. They defended themſelves as well as poſſible, and made their way good to Sawpitts, where they took the advantage of a commanding piece of ground, and made ſome little ſtand, but the ſuperior force of the enemy obliged them to retire over Byrum bridge, which they took up, by that means had an opportunity of reaching Horſeneck in ſafety.

"As I was there myſelf to ſee the ſituation of the guards, I had the troops formed on a hill by the meeting-houſe ready to receive the enemy as they advanced. They came on briſkly, and I ſoon diſcovered that their deſign was to turn our flanks, and poſſeſs themſelves of a defile in our rear, which would effectually prevent our retreat. I therefore ordered parties out on both flanks, with direction to give me information of their approach, that we might retire in ſeaſon. In the mean time a column advanced up the main road, where the remainder of the troops (amounting only to about ſixty) were poſted. We diſcharged ſome old field-pieces, which were there, a few times, and gave them a ſmall fire of muſketry, but without any conſiderable effect; the ſuperior force of the enemy ſoon obliged our ſmall detachment to abandon the place.

"I therefore directed the troops to retire and form on a hill a little diſtance from Horſeneck, whilſt I proceeded to Stanford and collected a body of militia and a few continental troops that were there, with which I returned immediately and found that the enemy (after plundering the inhabitants of the principal part of their effects, and deſtroying a few ſalt works, a ſmall ſloop and ſtore) were on their return. The officer commanding the continental troops ſtationed at Horſeneck miſtook my orders, and went much further than I intended, ſo that he could not come up with them to any advantage. I, however, ordered the few troops that came from Stanford to purſue them, thinking they might have an opportunity to pick up ſome ſtragglers. In this I was not miſtaken, as your Excellency will ſee by the incloſed liſt of priſoners. Beſides theſe 8 or 9 more were taken and ſent off, ſo that I cannot tell the particular regiments to which they belong. One ammunition and one baggage waggon were alſo taken. In the former there were about 200 rounds of canniſters, grape and round ſhot, ſuited to 3 pounders, ſome ſlow match, and about 200 tubes; the latter was filled with plunder, which I had the ſatisfaction of reſtoring to the inhabitants from whom it was taken. As I have not yet got a return, I cannot tell exactly the number we loſt, though I do not think more than 20 ſoldiers and about that number of inhabitants, but a few of which were in arms."

Liſt of Priſoners taken at Horſeneck the 26th ultimo.

17th Regiment,	privates -	15
44th ditto,	ditto -	5
57th ditto,	ditto -	3
Loyal American regiment,	-	5
Emmerick's corps, -	- -	8
1ſt Battalion of artillery,	-	1
Pioneers, -	- - -	1
	Total	38

"N. B. Seven deſerters from Emmerick's corps."

Publiſhed by order of Congreſs,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

We hear that the Conſtitutional Society, at a full meeting, have paſſed a reſolve to nominate two Members of their Society to prepare and deliver in public, the one a Eulogium in memory of thoſe brave and gallant men who have ſacrificed their lives in the defence of our rights and liberties; the other an Oration to commemorate our Independency, both to be ſpoken on the 4th day of July next, being the anniverſary of that happy event.

The following Extract of a Letter from Virginia, to a Member of Congreſs, was given us laſt night for publication.

"The political ſcarcity of corn in this ſtate hath aſtoniſhingly enhanced the price, but ſome late manœuvres by a very reſpectable power, known by the appellation of the MOB, have produced a conſiderable contrary effect, and it is thought the month of March, contrary to the courſe of nature, will produce a large harveſt of that neceſſary grain."

Extract of a letter from General WILLIAMSON.

Camp, near Adam's Ferry, Feb. 16, 1779.

"It is with the utmoſt pleaſure I embrace this opportunity to acquaint you, that the enemy precipitately evacuated Auguſta, about one o'clock on Sunday morning, after having deſtroyed the flats which they had conſtructed, in order to croſs the river. Col. Campbell left his wounded, with a polite letter recommending them to my care, a proof that the cauſe of his retreat was ſudden and unexpected. I immediately detached about 300 horſemen to purſue the enemy, and hang upon their ſkirts and rear. It will give countenance to deſertion, and keep the enemy in continual alarm. Cols. M'Intoſh and Hammond command the detachment. Several are already come in, and, from the beſt information, if the enemy are hard puſhed, I have reaſon to believe it will much prevail. This important event has prevented the back country from ruin and devaſtation, and of courſe the ſeat of war will be transferred into the lower part of the country. Large bodies of the diſaffected have got together, and above 600 of them have croſſed Savannah river, with intention to join the enemy, but they will be oppoſed by Col. Pickins, who has marched up Broad river with a ſtrong force to intercept them. At any rate I hope to prevent them effecting a junction. Our eyes are now opened, and notwithſtanding the lenity hitherto ſhewn them, they have at this criſis given convincing proofs, that no faith ſhould or ought to be placed in their moſt ſolemn aſſurances, and ſevere examples muſt certainly be made, for the benefit of the ſtate, and a terror to others. The enemy have made very free with the property both of thoſe who profeſſed their attachment to their meaſures, and of others. Numbers of Negroes have gone with them; upwards of 200 of Mr. Galphing's (although ſuch an indulgent maſter) have followed the example and gone. Col. M'Murphey ſat out with a party yeſterday for Mr. Galphing's place at Old-Town, to bring down ſome Creek Head-men to hold a conference in camp, and eſtabliſh our communication with them. Col. Campbell ſent to them, but only one came to him; they abſolutely refuſed to aſſiſt in the war. When they are convinced that the Britiſh forces cannot ſupport themſelves in the country, and carry the account of their retreat into the nation, I hope it will produce favourable effects, and that thoſe who were inclined to go to war may adopt different ſentiments. The waggons with the Cherokee goods ſat out from White-Hall laſt Saturday, eſcorted by a ſtrong party of the militia, and an officer and 30 men of the garriſon of Fort Rutledge were to meet and reinforce them at Dewit's Corner. When Colonel Hammond returns, he will ſet out for Seneca; and if I can be ſpared (having wrote to General Lincoln on the ſubject) I propoſe being there ſoon, to meet with the Head-men, and take the neceſſary ſteps to ſecure and confirm them in our intereſt, a point of great importance, and will ſave, when we have nothing to apprehend from them, an amazing expence in guarding the lines, beſides quieting and eaſing the minds of the frontier inhabitants. I wait with the utmoſt anxiety to hear the iſſue and ſucceſs of Col. Pickin's operations againſt the diſaffected."

By the laſt advices from South-Carolina, dated February 23, we learn, that on the 16th of February General Williamſon obliged Lieut. Col. Campbell precipitately to evacuate Auguſta, leaving his ſick and wounded, and a polite letter, recommending them to the care of Gen. Williamſon. That in the purſuit, 200 horſes and ſeveral priſoners had been taken from the enemy. That the Indians had abſolutely refuſed to co-operate with the Britiſh arms. That the enemy's head-quarters were at Ebenezer, and that Gen. Prevoſt and Lieut. Col. Campbell were on bad terms. That they were ſhort of proviſions, and entirely without vegetables. The fleet were at two thirds allowance, and the enemy's detachment which had been defeated by Gen. Moultrie had returned to Savannah.

The following is a genuine letter from a Refugee Officer in New-York, and may ſhew not only the miſery of their ſituation, but how the traitors againſt their native country are conſidered by thoſe whom they have joined.

"I LEFT my own home without money or cloathing, having made no proviſion for ſuch an undertaking, which is a full proof of the ſad neceſſity which forced me to become a refugee here. Further, I am an Engliſhman, only ſeven years in this country, and all that time an officer under the crown of Great-Britain. Could I eat the bread of government, and ſwear againſt the King an oath of abjuration? Then I think every honeſt man would have had a juſt cauſe to reproach my character. And herein *I am amazed that the vengeance of America is not more immediately pointed againſt her own degenerate ſons, who firſt joined their cauſe both in Council and the army, were paid handſomely, and have been partakers of all the good things America had to give, and have ſince that wickedly repented, betrayed their own cauſe, taken up arms, entered into places of profit, and become violent perſecutors of their former aſſociates and brethren; ſuch are the real enemies, and many ſuch we have among us. Let theſe men become the juſt objects of reſentment.* But charitably ſpare ſuch whoſe tender conſcience would not admit them to enter into the meaſures of the continent without violation,—for ſuch characters *never were deceivers, for in them you had neither hope nor confidence.* Of this laſt number I unhappily ſtand proſcribed, attainted of high treaſon againſt the States, although I never gave up my *allegiance to them.* Yet I muſt not return, but loſe all my ſubſtance, and be cut off from all thoſe domeſtic and tender enjoyments, which alone can make a family man happy. Does not ſuch a caſe as this deſerve ſome pity. I muſt now, as I get into years, labour for my bread, and all my fault, as well as misfortune, is founded ſolely upon the adherence firmly to a conſcience, which I have ever appealed to as the ſupreme judge of all my actions, and which it would have been criminal in me to have violated.

"Once I flattered myſelf, that my behaviour in office merited ſome conſideration from the leading men in Philadelphia; the ſame line of conduct I have ſince adopted towards the unfortunate American priſoners; many have been releaſed at my inſtance and upon my ſecurity. Yet neither a conſideration of the paſt nor the preſent has had any weight in my favour, or ſome pitying friend would have offered ſuch reaſons in extenuation of my conduct, as might have prevented my name being put among the catalogue of thoſe, who have in *ſome meaſure deſerved reprobation.*"

TO BE SOLD,

ABOUT two thouſand five hundred acres of good LAND, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the eaſt branch of Sasquehanna, 13 miles above the town of Sunbury. The two emiſſions called out of circulation will be taken in payment. The whole will be ſold together, or in tracts of about three hundred acres. Enquire of the PRINTERS. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE, with a two and half ſtory brick kitchen, pleaſantly ſituated, in Arch-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets; the houſe is 16 feet 9 inches front, and 25 feet 6 inches deep, two rooms on a floor, a flat on the roof, well ſecured with iron bars, and an electrical conductor. The kitchen is 20 feet by 11 feet 6 inches, one room on a floor. The lot is the ſame width of the houſe, and 100 feet deep, clear of groundrent. The houſe and kitchen are inſured in caſe of accident by fire. For further particulars, enquire of JOHN WATKINS, at JOSEPH WATKINS's, in Fetter-Lane, between Third-ſtreet and Moravian-alley. †

WANTED IMMEDIATELY,

A NUMBER of able bodied Men, that can be well recommended, to ſerve on the Nightly Watch, and engage with the Wardens for twelve months certain; they ſhall receive good wages. Any ſuch willing to ſerve in that ſtation, are deſired to apply to ALEXANDER CARLISLE, Conſtable. ¶

Salem County, New-Jerſey, March 8, 1779.

NOTICE is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the Subſcribers are determined to petition the Legiſlature of New-Jerſey, at their next Sitting, for Redreſs in the Grievance complained of, by the Loſs of Henry Janes's Will.

† ANDREW STANLY, ALLEN CONGLETON.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the 11th inſt. (March) out of the ſubſcriber's houſe, at the Northern Liberty Ferry, the following articles, viz. One pair of ſilver knee buckles, one ſtock buckle, one hat, one blue ſailor's jacket, and four or five hundred Dollars continental money: The perſons ſuſpected are four ſailors, viz. *William Jones*, about 5 feet 10 inches high; had on a red jacket, a red pair of trowſers and a round hat: *Nathaniel Elliot*, nearly about the ſame height, red haired; had on a blue jacket, and ſtriped trowſers: *Owen Hickey*, 5 feet 6 inches high; likewiſe had on a blue jacket, and ſtriped trowſers: One *Kelly*, about the ſame height as *Hickey*, and ſame dreſs: They are ſuppoſed to have gone towards New-England. Whoever apprehends the above perſons, and ſecures them in goal, ſhall receive the aforeſaid reward, paid by JESSE WILLIAMSON. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN on the eleventh inſt. (March) out of the houſe of JAMES CRUMBIE, Stay-maker, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Golden Fleece, Philadelphia, nine yards of Iriſh ticken, about nine yards of beſt white calimancoe, one pair of white ticken ſtays, 2 or 3 pair of Ruſſia ſheeting, one Ruſſia ſheeting boned, one breaſt ticken, one yard and a half of dark blue calimancoe, a remnant of white ruſſel; likewiſe five pair of brown thread ſtockings, tied up in a blue and white handkerchief, one pair broad ribbed, with a piece cut off the feet, they being too large, one pair narrow ribbed, the other three plain. The above reward will be paid to any perſon who apprehends the thief and brings back the goods, by JAMES CRUMBIE.

N. B. Said *Crumbie* carries on the Stay-making buſineſs as uſual, and returns thanks to thoſe Ladies who have heretofore favoured him with their cuſtom. He has juſt received a freſh aſſortment of white ticken and other articles fit for carrying on his buſineſs.

Briſtol Township, March 10, 1779.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WHEREAS ſome time in the month of December, in the year 1777, juſt after the Britiſh troops made their excurſion to Edge-hill, I found left by them on one of their encampments, in the township of Abington, near the place commonly called Jenken's town, a RIDING CHAIR, of a chocolate colour, with hoop-iron binding round the wheels. Any perſon having loſt the ſame, by applying to JONATHAN WILLIAMSON, living in Miles-town, in the firſt ſaid township, ſeven miles northward of Philadelphia, may hear of their property. ¶

THIRTY DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the ſhop window of the ſubſcriber, living in the Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia county, on Sunday night, the 28th of February laſt, a Piece of CLOTH, of ten and one quarter yards, of a dark claret colour, marked on the one end T. C. clouded in colouring, and eaſily ſeen when held in the light, one end very much rumpled by laying a conſiderable time to be coloured again, and the preſſing partly all out of the one end. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief and ſecuring the cloth, or Fifteen Dollars for the cloth alone, by MICHAEL CONRAD. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

MADE his eſcape from the Conſtable of Lower-Dublin township, ſome time laſt month, a certain lad about 19 years of age, named *James Cooper*, jun. about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, fair complexion, black hair, his clothes uncertain; he worked ſome time at the wheel-wright's buſineſs. Whoever will take up the ſaid *Cooper*, and put him in any goal in this ſtate, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by Colonel COATS, at Philadelphia, or JOSEPH DEARMAN, Conſtable, near Buſſeltown. *March 11, 1779.* ¶

Eaſton, in Northampton County, March 13, 1779.

COMMITTED to my cuſtody on the 9th inſt. a certain Negroe man, who calls himſelf Mingo, and ſays he belongs to Peter Shields, of Paxton, in Lancaſter county; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, and about 22 years of age: He is ſuppoſed to be the ſame Negroe that was advertiſed by one James Byers, of ſaid place, on the 27th of February laſt. His maſter is requeſted to come or ſend for him, pay charges, and take him away, within three weeks from the date hereof.

‖ 1W. PETER EALER, Goaler.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Uwchland township, Cheſter county, on the 17th of October, a RED AND WHITE ſpotted BULL, ſuppoſed to be three years old laſt graſs. The owner is deſired to apply to JOHN SCOTT, of Uwchland aforeſaid, or the ſubſcriber, of Haverford.

March 10, 1779. ¶ GRIFFITH DAVIS.

Sinking Spring, Berks County, March 15, 1779.

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

ABSCONDED from his Bail, the 9th of this inſtant, a certain ADAM MOYER, late of Reading town, in Berks county, about 23 years of age, well ſet, 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, ſandy coloured hair, which curls, full face, country born, of German extraction, ſpeaks both Engliſh and German, very fond of horſes and horſe-racing; had on a blue velvet coat, his other clothes not exactly known. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Adam Moyer, and ſecures him in any goal, ſo that he may be delivered up to his bail, ſhall receive the above reward, from

¶ HENRY DECKER.

ONE DOLLAR REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, of Lower-Dublin township, Philadelphia county, a French ſervant lad, named *Peter Domonick*, about 5 feet 6 inches high, healthy complexion, black hair, is very ſaucy when in company; had on when he went away, a brown waiſtcoat, leather breeches, wool hat, ſilver buckles. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervant, ſo that his maſter may have him again without incumbrance, ſhall be paid the above reward, by JACOB DUFFIELD,

March 1, 1779. ¶

'about the ſtreams that may be expected from ſuch a 'pure fountain, nor the honour which our church de-'rives from *ſuch a luminary*; but we will venture to ſay, 'that while ſuch eſſays are *printed* and diſperſed with IM-'PUNITY, the mild voice of a *Proclamation*, to *ſuppreſs* 'rebellion, will not be heard.'

I will add a few paragraphs from a very long piece in *Woodfall's* Public Advertiſer of Sept. 14, 1775. Speaking of the preface to the ſermon, the writer ſays—"The 'Doctor profeſſes that if what he has delivered ſhould 'tend to promote the cauſe of liberty and virtue, he 'would account it among the happieſt circumſtances of 'his life"—But exclaims this writer—*As well might we expect to gather grapes of thorns and figs of thiſtles, as that the cauſe of liberty and virtue ſhould be promoted by preaching rebellion.* He then goes on—"the Doctor concludes 'his *preface*, by obſerving that enough has been done to 'ſhew that the Americans are not *paſſive*, and that it is 'time for government to liſten to ſome plan of accom-'modation, which if he could ſee take place, upon ſome 'juſt and permanent foundation, he would be content, 'if required, to ſing his *nunc dimittis*'—*What a heavenly ſoul!* (exclaims this writer again) *it is a pity he did not* SING *it before, inſtead of deferring it till after* SERMON! The writer goes on, and concludes a long train of abuſe with the following paragraph, part of which at leaſt is not true, viz—'However the Doctor may have failed as 'to others, his wiſhes are fulfilled as to himſelf. He has 'ſpoken ſo plain, he cannot be miſunderſtood—whoſo 'runs may read his principles—He was *bred a Preſbyte-'rian*; and it ſhould ſeem he did not waſh away his *old 'ſins* when he came into the church.'

But ſufficient amends were made for publications of this kind, by critics of a more diſpaſſionate turn. The authors of the monthly review, to whom I have been before obliged, were pleaſed to take me up again with the following words which I may be allowed to quote in oppoſition to what I have candidly tranſcribed from the writers on the other ſide.

'Our readers, ſay the reviewers, are not unacquainted 'with the abilities of this American Orator, whoſe vo-'lume of diſcourſes on public occaſions at Philadelphia, 'was recommended in the 21ſt vol. of our review; and 'again, on the appearance of a new edition, with addi-'tional ſermons, in vol. 29. The occaſion of the preſent 'ſermon is mentioned in the preface' (from which taking ſome extracts they thus proceed)—'It is left for us to add, 'what could not, with equal propriety, have come from 'the pen of the author—That his diſcourſe is equally ſen-'ſible and animated; and that his zeal *for the cauſe of 'American liberty*, though warm enough to kindle the 'hearts of his hearers, never tranſports him beyond the 'bounds of that moderation, by which *true patriotiſm*, 'on either ſide of the atlantic, will ever be guided.'

'Towards the concluſion of his ſermon, the preacher 'grows *prophetic*; and as his PROPHECY is included in 'a few words, we ſhall give it as a ſpecimen of his man-'ner and ſpirit'—What the reviewers have given as a *prophecy*, I ſhall the more readily ſubjoin, as the moſt unqueſtionable proof of what in this letter I have declared always to have been my avowed ſentiments concerning America. The paragraph which they quote is as follows.

'For my part (ſays Dr. Smith) I have long been poſ-'ſeſſed with a ſtrong and even enthuſiaſtic perſuaſion, 'that Heaven has great and gracious purpoſes towards 'this continent, which no human power or human device 'ſhall finally be able to fruſtrate. Illiberal or miſtaken 'plans of policy may diſtreſs us for a while, and perhaps 'ſorely check our growth. But, if we maintain our own '*virtue*; if we cultivate the ſpirit of *liberty* among our 'children; if we guard againſt the ſnares of *luxury, vena-'lity* and *corruption*; the GENIUS of AMERICA will ſtill 'riſe *triumphant*, and that with a power at laſt too mighty 'for oppoſition. This country *will* be FREE—nay, for 'ages to come, a choſen ſeat of *freedom, arts* and *hea-'venly knowledge*; which are now either *drooping* or *dead*, 'in moſt parts of the OLD WORLD!'

To which the reviewers add—If *by judging of the* PAST, *we may predict concerning the* FUTURE, *the Doctor may prove a* TRUE PROPHET, *without laying any claim to* DIVINE INSPIRATION.

The author of the London magazine for Auguſt 1775, who ſeems to offer an apology for complimenting any of our church clergy, ſpeaks thus—

'Dr. Smith, *although a clergyman of the church of Eng-'land*, appears to be as zealous a friend to the LIBERTIES 'OF AMERICA, and as warm againſt the meaſures of ad-'miniſtration, as any perſon whatſoever—He ſhews that 'the doctrine of abſolute *non-reſiſtance* has been fully ex-'ploded by every virtuous people—His diſcourſe is judi-'cious, pertinent, ſenſible, animated, and worthy the at-'tention of adminiſtration and the public.'

Dr. PRIESTLY and Dr. PRICE, whoſe abilities and attachment to the liberties of mankind ſtand high in the eſtimation of the people of America, gave me their teſtimony in letters to Dr. FRANKLIN; extracts of which that gentleman ſent me as follows, viz.

Dr. PRIESTLY ſays—"I thank you for Dr. SMITH's 'excellent ſermon. If it be not impertinent, give him 'my reſpectful compliments and thanks. I think to get 'it printed.'

Dr. PRICE writes that it was ſent to the preſs. "The '*Chamberlain* of London has juſt ordered *ten thouſand* 'copies of Dr. SMITH's ſermon to be printed at *his ex-'pence*, in ſo cheap a form as to be ſold (by the publiſher) 'at TWO-PENCE each.'

Other teſtimonies are ſaid to be in the hands of ſome other gentlemen in this city; although they had not the generoſity of Dr. FRANKLIN freely to communicate them to me; and they are now needleſs.

The length of theſe quotations has carried me beyond the bounds allotted me by the printers. I have yet material things to add; but none, Sir, which can give you any juſt alarm. If you will patiently *hear me out*, I ſhall conſider it as an obligation, and I promiſe you that this narrative ſhall be concluded in my next. In the mean time I am, Sir, with all due regard,

Your moſt obedient humble ſervant,
WILLIAM SMITH.

TO BE LETT,

A LARGE Stone Houſe, Stables, &c. ſuitable for a Tavern, known by the Name of the Jolly Poſt, near Frankford. Enquire of JOSEPH THORNHILL, at the Place. ¶

To be SOLD by Public Vendue,
At the Coffee-Houſe, on Thurſday evening, the 18th of March, if not ſold before at private ſale,

ALL that commodious HOUSE, WHARF, &c. where *Arthur Donaldſon* now lives, and formerly carried on the lumber buſineſs, in Southwark. The lot contains 48 feet 6 inches in breadth on Swanſon-Street, and continues the ſame breadth into the river Delaware. The houſe is three ſtories on Swanſon-Street, and five ſtories on the water ſide; a ſufficient bank wall to build on, is continued acroſs the whole lot, with a paliſade fence thereon next the ſtreet, level with which are two commodious rooms and ſtair-way on a floor; a balcony fronting the river, which affords a beautiful proſpect. The ſecond and third ſtory above has each three rooms on a floor; under theſe are two rooms and a pantry on a floor, level with which is a pleaſant flower garden, underneath is a waſh-houſe, oven and cellar, level with a yard incloſing a ſtable and neceſſary; there is alſo a ſuitable place for large ſtores. The wharf is extended into the river to twenty-two feet water at low tide, leaving a convenient dock, where any common ſhip may load and winter. The whole is ſubject to a ground-rent of forty eight pounds ten ſhillings per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe the ſame clear for £ 808, any time within ſeven and an half years to come. Alſo two three-ſtory brick houſes on the weſt ſide of Second-Street, nearly oppoſite Almond-Street; each 14 feet front, with each a frame kitchen joining; the lots are about 125 feet deep, with the privilege of a five-feet alley into Plumb-Street, ſubject to a ground rent of £ 6 ſterling per annum, with a privilege to purchaſe off for £ 120 pounds like money, any time within four and an half years to come; another ground rent of £ 3 currency per annum. Alſo another lot oppoſite theſe of 18 feet front on George-Street, and 121 feet deep where it joins theſe laſt deſcribed, and is 21 feet 10 inches broad, was purchaſed clear of ground rent to accommodate the ſame. The emiſſions called in by Congreſs will be taken in payment, if tendered by the firſt of May next.

A few caſks of ſweet cyder, fit for bottling, to be ſold by ſaid Donaldſon, who deſires all perſons that have any demands againſt him to call for ſettlement; and thoſe who owe him any money, to call and diſcharge the ſame, as he is about to leave this State, and will be obliged to put their accounts into other hands if neglected. ‡

Juſt opened, and to be ſold by
JOHN YOUNG, junior,
In Market-ſtreet, Philadelphia,

A VERY elegant collection of new and London edition BOOKS, by the moſt approved Authors, in Hiſtory, Law, Phyſic and Divinity.

February 26th, 1779.

To be SOLD by Public Vendue, on Friday, the 26th day of March next, on the premiſes, at one o'clock in the afternoon,

THAT well known valuable plantation and tract of land on which Robert Henderſon, deceaſed, formerly dwelt, and now in the tenure of John Kerr, ſituate in the townſhip of Buckingham, in Bucks county, bounded on the York road, which divides it from Thomas Watſon's land, leading from Philadelphia to Corryel's Ferry, and about 26 miles from the former, and joining lands of Iſrael Pemberton, containing about 500 acres of land, about 200 of which is cleared, the remainder well timbered, and the whole in good repair; there is about 30 acres of excellent watered meadow by a never failing ſtream running through the ſame, and more may be made; the plough land is divided into ſix fields, moſt of which watered; likewiſe two good orchards: There is on the premiſes a two ſtory ſtone dwelling houſe, two rooms on a floor, with a good cellar under the whole, a good log kitchen with two rooms on the floor, a ſpring-houſe near the houſe, with ſundry other never failing ſprings near the ſame; a large ſtone barn and ſtables, a good cow-houſe, and ſundry other neceſſary buildings. The terms of ſale will be made known on the day of ſale, by

‡ MARGARET HENDERSON.

N. B. There is an extraordinary mill ſeat nearly joining the York road, on that ſtanding ſtream which waters the abovementioned meadow, &c.

Cheſter-Town, Kent county, Maryland, Feb. 26.

SIXTY DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber on Thurſday the 18th inſtant, a mulatto ſlave named JEM, he is about 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, has ſhort black hair, and is nearly the colour of an Indian; he has been uſed to going about the bay in the ſubſcriber's veſſel for theſe three years paſt, and will probably endeavour to get employ on board ſome veſſel. Had on when he went away a light coloured jacket, oznaburg ſhirt and trowſers, old ſhoes and ſtockings, a ſmall round hat, bound with black ferreting. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid mulatto in any goal on this continent, or delivers him to James Claypole in Cheſter-Town, Maryland, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

‖ 4w. THOMAS KEMP.

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Somerſet county, State of New-Jerſey, the 21ſt of February laſt, by a certain HENRY RUSH, a woman's GOLD WATCH, gold face, chaſed caſe, repreſenting Pompey's head ſhewn to Cæſar, maker's name ſuppoſed to be *Wilſman*, London; a blue regimental coat, turned up with red, white buttons flowered, lined in the back with white durant, the ſkirts and fore parts with red ſhalloon; a white ſerge veſt and breeches, the veſt lined with white fuſtian, the breeches not lined; a full welted hunting ſaddle not half worn, the tree has been broken, and is mended by a piece of iron clenched on the inſide, blue long ells ſaddle-cloth, lined with tow linen, with a ſtrip of white cloth ſewed round near the edge, and a bridle, the reins tied to the bit. The ſaid fellow deſerted from Captain Van Hair's troop of light horſe, has ſtrait dark brown hair, a ſcar on one ſide of his face, and ſpeaks the Engliſh and German language very well. Whoever ſecures ſaid fellow in any of the States goals, ſhall receive *One Hundred Dollars Reward.* and for the watch the other *Hundred.* March 3.

¶ JOHN I. SCHENK.

Mount-Bethel townſhip, Northampton county, Feb. 25.

WHEREAS my Wife CHRISTIANA hath ſo far forgot all duty and ſhame, that notwithſtanding the tendereſt treatment and admonition, ſhe left my houſe with the intention not to live with me, it appearing by her behaviour and declaration that ſhe follows one Ludwig Erb, who inveigled her to that ſtep. This is to warn every perſon not to truſt or lend any money or other thing whatſoever to my ſaid wife Chriſtiana, as I am determined not to pay any thing on her account from the above date. MICHAEL CLASS. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Upper Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, ſome time ago, AN OLD SORREL MARE, between 13 and 14 hands high, with a bald face, and four white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

Feb. 23, 1779. ¶ ARTHUR BROADES.

CAME to Mr. Charles Weſt's place, in Kenſington, on the 13th day of February 1779, a middle-ſized brown COW, the lower part of her belly and the lower part of her tail about half white, her hind legs are alſo white, has a ſtar in her forehead and large horns; ſhe is dry. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ SEBASTIAN HOFFMAN.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living in Campington, in the evening of Tueſday, the ſecond inſtant, a BRINDLE COW, with a white ſpot in her forehead, large horns, a white ſtreak along her back, and her tail and hind feet white. The above reward will be paid for apprehending the thief, and bringing the Cow home, or Ten Dollars for the Cow alone, by

GEORGE CLINE.

March 8, 1779.

Abington, Philadelphia County, Third-Month 5, 1779.

SIXTEEN DOLLARS (SILVER MONEY) REWARD.

RUN away, yeſterday evening, from the ſubſcribers, two *German* ſervant lads, the one named *Matthias Wexell*, near 20 years of age, about 5 feet 7 inches high, well ſet, brown curly hair, tied when he went away; had on a coat and jacket, lately turned, of a light drab colour, and alſo a dark coloured cloth jacket, a pair of new buckſkin breeches, purple coloured; blue yarn ribbed ſtockings, and a pair of double-ſoled ſhoes, with ſilver buckles, a raccoon hat, almoſt new; took with him two new brown ſhirts, and the pattern of a ſhirt of fine white linen, two ſilk handkerchiefs, and ſundry other articles. The other named *Jacob Henney*, about the ſame height, near 18 years old, very much pock-marked, and a remarkable ſcar on one ſide of his face; had with him a cloth coat, and a new cloth jacket, new buckſkin breeches, a felt hat, an old ſhirt, yarn ſtockings, double-ſoled ſhoes, and a pair of ſtriped trowſers. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid ſervants, ſo that their ſaid maſters may have them again, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by WILLIAM HALLOWELL, and RYNEAR HALLOWELL.

¶

*** We ſuſpect that they will be endeavouring for New-York.

March 1, 1779.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of BEVAN RAKESTRAW, late of Hickory-town, in Plymouth townſhip, deceaſed, are hereby deſired to make ſpeedy payment to the ſubſcriber, living at the Bunch of Grapes tavern, in Philadelphia; and all thoſe that have any demands againſt the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, that they may be adjuſted and paid by SUSANNAH RAKESTRAW, Adminiſtratrix. †

TO BE SOLD,
And may be entered on immediately,

A GOOD PLANTATION of limeſtone LAND, containing 125 acres, ſituate in Upper-Merion townſhip, in the county of Philadelphia, adjoining the river Schuylkill; there are on the premiſes a good new barn and ſtables, a bearing orchard of good fruit, ſeven acres of meadow, part watered and the remainder rich low bottom, one half or better cleared; there is ſeveral limeſtone quarries now open on the premiſes, which makes lime of a good quality. For particulars enquire of the ſubſcriber, living near the Gulf Mill.

¶ ISAAC MATSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A SLOOP, four years old, built of red cedar and live oak, 45 tons burthen or thereabouts, with a good main-ſail, fore-ſail, jibb, flying-jibb, ſquare-ſail and top-ſail, and ſtanding and running rigging; ſhe has two carriage guns, and four ſwivels. For terms apply to Major JOHN COOK, or AARON BUCK, at Tom's River, Monmouth county, in the State of New-Jerſey.

N. B. Twenty-five barrels of PITCH may be had at the ſame Place. ¶

ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN out of the houſe of the ſubſcriber, living in Derry townſhip, Lancaſter county, on Thurſday, the 4th of February laſt, Eight Silver Table-Spoons, ſtamped on the handle C. HALL, marked W. W. M, and a flower on the back of the bowl. Whoever apprehends the thief, with the Spoons, ſhall be paid the above reward, or Sixty Dollars for the Spoons only, by WILLIAM WHITE.

N. B. All Silverſmiths, or others, are deſired to ſtop the thief and ſpoons, if offered for ſale. *March* 10, 1779. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Paſſyunk townſhip, Philadelphia county, on the 3d of March inſtant, two ſtray HORSES; one black, about 14 ½ hands high, 14 years old, ſhod all round, has had a very ſore back, but grown over with white hair, is a little ſore yet; the other a black, ten years old, ſhod all round, has a ring round his off hind foot, and has a ſore back; the ſaid horſes both pace and trot, neither of them has any brand or mark. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away, in three weeks from the date hereof, or they will be ſold for the charges. *March* 10, 1779. ¶ CHRISTIAN GROVER.

February 26, 1779.

WAS left at the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Hultown townſhip, Bucks county, the latter end of June or beginning of July laſt, a bay HORSE, being not fit for ſervice at that time; this is to give notice to the owner to come within ſix weeks from the date hereof, pay the charges and take him away, otherwiſe the horſe will be ſold to pay coſt.

Whereas a certain perſon was ſome time ſince at the houſe of Mr. Andrew Keichleins, in Rockhill townſhip, and there ſaid that I had denied the horſe to him, I hereby requeſt that perſon to prove what he has aſſerted, as no perſon to this day has enquired after ſaid horſe.

¶ CHRISTIAN KERN.

Marcus-Hook, February 1, 1779.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Marcus-Hook, Cheſter county, State of Pennſylvania, a luſty ſtout Negroe man, named GEORGE, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high; had on, when he went away, a ſhort homeſpun grey coloured jacket, lined with the ſame, a French camblet jacket, lined with the ſame, with ſhort ſkirts, an old pair of ſuperfine cloth breeches, with ſilk knee-bands, yarn ſtockings, old ſhoes oznabrug ſhirt, and old hat; the lower part of one of his ears has been bit off by fighting with another Negroe ſome years ago; he formerly belonged to Mr. James James, of Wood's-Town, in Weſt New-Jerſey; he is apt to get drunk, and when ſo he will laugh and behave a little ſilly when ſpoken to. Whoever will ſecure ſaid Negroe in any gaol in the United States, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and if brought home reaſonable charges, paid by JOHN FLOWER.

N. B. He has been at ſea ſeveral times. All maſters of veſſels are forwarned not to take him off at their peril. ¶

BOHEA TEA, in hogſheads or ſmall cheſts, to be Sold, by JOHN PETERS, junior, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite Mr. Shaffer's. Alſo a few pieces of woollens, cotton, copperas, and rice in barrels; a quantity of mohair and ſcarf twiſt, coat and veſt buttons, allom, a few tierces of rum, &c. ¶1w.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the Fifth day of April next, at ten o'clock in the morning, on the premiſes, in Bedminſter townſhip, Bucks county, near Col. Keichlein's,

A PLANTATION, containing 93 acres, 10 acres thereof are good meadow, houſe and barn on it; horſes, a new waggon and farming utenſils. For further particulars, enquire of MICHAEL SHUBART, in Philadelphia, or the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes. ¶ HENRY SHLESMAN.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.